Belmont Chronicle.

Every Thursday Morning. C. L. POORMAN.

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[Augto, 65-17]

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A NNOUNCE to the Public that they wal furnish there will though the Harder Harder Harder and Omnituses, at all hours, with or without drivers mail ty.

OD LIVERY BUSINESS. THE understand has opened it favery controlled the West end of St. Clairsville. The state and of St. Clairsville. The state and ic as the accommodated with BUUGHT- LIDES S. WARDNS, St. ElGHS, &c. One lare Four-thrie Sleigh for the accommodat, and parties, at reason

Feb. 9, 1865-17. FOSTER C. RICE. MISS NANCY B. FARIS.

THANKFUL POR PAST FAVORS, would wish to

I inform her customers and the put-A Splendid Assortment and Bonnet Trimmings,

Confising of PLOWERS, REBONS.

ALL KINDS OF TRIMMINGS and is
make and trim all kinds of bonnets with

has been departed.

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ops donstantily on hand and for sale a sale complete stock of DRUGS. PAINTS, SEE PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, &c. and a sale complete stock of the sale complete s

Welmont Chronicle.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO. JAN. 4, 1866.

New Series-Vol. 5, No. 49.

Methodism.

Established in 1813.

1866 to be Devoted to Service and Contribu-tions—The Order of the General Confer-ence—Wesley the Founder—Origin of Methodism—Whitefield—Methodism in New York Origin of Card Players — The First Church in Park Row The Church on Shosmaker's Ground—The Church on Shoemaker's Ground—The Prencher's House—The Growth of Methodism—The Order for the Centenary—Two millions wunted—Daniel Drew Subscribes Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand—Order of the Services—What is to be Done with the Money—Finale.

THE CENTENARY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. In the month of October, 1766, the founda-tion of the Metodist Church was laid in this country, in feedlehess and liftle promise of greatness. It has swollen to gignutic pro-portions, and outstripped all its fellow-churches in the land, perhaps in the world. Methodists are a well disciplined army, from the commanding generals down to the smallest squad. They follow the same flug; keep step to the same music; observe the same manuel; are governed by the same discipline and have the same end in view. Methodists in one place are Methodists in all places. They belong to the Episcopal Church Methodized. It was proposed by the General Conference of 1864 to celebrate the Centenary of American Methodism. The Board of Bishops appointed twelve travelling preachers and twelve laymen, with their own Board, to carry the designs of the

The Conferency is to be relebrated by special religious services and liberal thanks-offerings; the offerings to be devoted to some monumental purpose, and for local objects. Each annual Conference is to have a memorial sermon delivered before its own body some time preceding October. 1866, and the Bishops ask a donation of not less than \$2,000,000 to carry out the great less than \$2,000 000 to carry out the great purpose they have in view.

WESLEY THE FOUNDER. Wesley was born at Epworth, England, his mausoleum stands. 17th of June, 1703. He was one of a fam. METHODISM IN ily of ninetcen children. He descended from a stock famous for independence and love of liberty. His grandfather was four times in prison for the crime of preaching the gospel to the poor without the permission of the beadle and justice. His means of support were taken from his family by Atterney at Law & Notary Public the heavy fines he was compelled to pay, and his life was shortened by the severity of his imprisonment. Wesley's father was a bold preacher, striking his heaviest blows at the sins of his age. His fidelity nearly cost him his life. Miscreants, offended with his bold attacks on these vices, fired his house. One man stood on the shoulders of another and pulled John out of the burning building just as the roof tell in. This incident affected his whole life. He felt that he was saved for some great work Under his early portraits was this motto: "Is not this a brand plucked out of the burning?"

The mother of John Wesley was a remarkable woman. The wife of an Episcopal clergyman, she seemed to have been, in spirit, a Methodist from the start. In the absence of her husband she conducted religious service. He did not regard this conduct as quite regular, and requested her to desist. She replied in a spirit worthy of her son, when in after years he was forbid to preach by the Oxford faculty: "Send to preach by the Oxford faculty in your command, " she wrote. I had never given them more reason to speak evil of me." At the age of 13 years Wesley was found at Oxford, celebrated for his devotion to study, his logical powers, and his seriousness. He read Kampis's seciety formed. The room was preached, the first class meeting held, and the first large formed. The room was amply sufficient for the wants of the congregation, for character, and induced him to resolve to be a rigging loft, plain yet tidy, was secured a real, a whole hearted Christian. At the lor worship. It was located on what is now age of 24 he was ordained a deacon by the known as No. 120 William st., and was then Bishop of Oxford In one year he was called Horse-and-Clart lane.
THE FIRST CHURCH IN N Greek Lecturer and Moderator of Olamos. His decided religious character became ap-

ORIGIN OF METHODISM. and I read to Bible; saw inward and outward holiness therein; followed after it, and

inward and outward beliness God then thurst us out to raise a holy people." At the start, Wesley began the distinguished his sect to the present time. He allowed no one to join his society who trafficked in rum, or who bought, sold, or held slaves, regarding Slavery as the "sun of all villainies." The little band of Methodists visited the juils, taught the infamous relieved the poor, visited the sick, and ensages of love. They yielded up the suner fluifles of life to relieve the poor. When Wesley sipcome was £30 a year, he lived on £28 and gave away £2. When it was £60. he gave away £32. When it was £120, he gave away £92, confining his expense to the original £28. His last entry in his journal, he wrote with a trembling hand: "For up-

ward of 86 years I have kept my accounts
exactly. I will not attempt it any longer."
WHITEFIELD JOINS THE SOCIETY.
Whitefield was born in Gloucester in 1714. Whitefield was born in Goldester in 1714.
His early life was spent in poverty, ignorance and vice. At fifteen he was a common tapster at an Inn, and his mother was the hostest. He were a blue apron, and his business was to draw liquer for the guests and to wash and clean the rooms.
He was converted, and joined the "Hely

30,000 to 40,000 strong, and were often counted by the acre, and were gathered on the hillside, in the market place, and in the colleries of Great Britain. Hume said he would go twenty miles to hear him. Chesterfield opened for him his own chapel. Actors resorted to his preaching to study the secret of his great power. His voice could be heard a mile off, the singing of his conbe heard a mile off, the singing of his congregation two miles. He was admitted where Wesley could not go. He was known as a Calvanist, and made no seconders, and admitted in the pulpits from which Wesley, as an Armenian, was excluded. At last the city pulpits were closed against him and Wesley. He took to the fields and preached to the great congregations. The partiable ed to the great congregations. The portable pulpit from which his most impassioned appeals were made to his audiences, ever 40, 000 strong, is in this city, and is a precious relic held by the American Tract Society. Whitefield crossed the Atlantic thirteen times, and passed like a flame of fire from Georgia to Maine. The pulpits of Boston were closed againt him, and he preached on the Common. In Princeton he was received as a prophet from God, and "Nassau Hall" received Methodist Baptism at his birth. Dartmouth College received its chief early funds from the British Methodists, and bears the name as one of their band,
"Who wore a coronet and prayed." Whitefield's preaching led to the founding of the
Presbyterian Church in Virginia. The Baptists of Virginia south and southwest, sprang from his labors. The founder of the Free Will Baprists of the United States was converted under his preaching. He spent the lest week of his ministry in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, preaching every night in the church on parade, clesing his services on Friday night. On Saturday he rode to Exeter and preached his last sermon in South Church ground to an immense audi ence. He reached Newburyport on the af-ternoon of the same day, too feeble to preach to the great crowd surrounding his house demanding a sermon. He died the next morning in the house which joins the Whitefield Church at Newburyport in which

METHODISM IN NEW YORK. In the Spring of 1760 a group of emigrants were at Limerick. Ireland, prepared to embark for America. The little party were Methodists; their leader was a young man of thoughtful look and resolute bearing. His name was Phillip Embury. Ho was a first-class leader and a local preacher of Methodism on the American Continent.

The little party arrived excelle in New

The little party arrived safely in New York in 1760. The temptations of a new life led the party away from their integrity. They lost their sense of the fear of God, became wordly, while many fell into the depths of sin. Embury was converted under, the preaching of Wesley, just eight years before he left the city. He was a carpenter by trade, and carned his bread by the work of his own hand. The little hand the work of his own hands. The little band were as sheep without a shepherd. They had no altar, no class-meeting, no love-feast. A few stood apart from sinful amusements. but buried their talents. One night a small company were in a room, engaged in anne-sments-some of them playing cords. The Heck walked in among the revelers. "I'll burn your idols!" she said, and catching the cards she threw them into the fire. She full and express terms as to absolve me from alarmed Embury started as at the voice of guilt and punishment for neglecting this op- God. Without chapel or congregation, he portunity to do good. I value no censure opened his own house to worship. It was on this account. I have long since shook a small cottage of wood; one window and tands with the world, and I heartily wish door on the front, and located in what is now and Dying, and Law's Serious Call to the six persons only attended. The congrega-Unconverted. These books stamped his tion soon outgrew its accommedation, and

Mary Barday, the widow of the second rector of Trimty Church in the city, in 1768 parent to all. He was earnest and much leased the little company a lot of land on in prayer. His strict religious principles exposed him to ridicule. He resolved to shun the world and grow in holiness. A religious young man resound him! "Sir, you wish to serve God and go to Heaven. Remember you cannot serve Him alone. You dated 1770. An excellent spirit pervaled must find companions or make them. The Bible knows nothing solitary in religion. "The Bible knows nothing solitary in religion." The Direction of the Trinity Church preached in the Directions of Methods will this own The first Society was founded at Oxford was building. He secupted the aid of the It created a great sensation. The name or Duich minister at his institution. The iginated with its foes. It was not new but Episcopai Church presented an organ to the was applied to a class of men in 1693 whose "method" of action was peculiar. The new society lind what they called the "rule and method." The outside world made themselves merry with the peculiarities of the new sect. Its members were called the new sect. Its members were called the new sect. Its members were called the people called Methodsis. "The oldest and most influential families put their names to the subscription paper. It was signed by Phillip Livingston, the gner of the Declaration of Ind pendence; by District of the Amswered: "In 1799 my brother and I read to Bible; saw inward, and on: officers of Though the themselves, and others. The incited others so to do. In 1737 we saw I was built of stone, and stood some disthat this beliness comes by faith. In 1738 tames from the street, and for five years was we saw we must be justified before we are unfluished. There were no stairs or breastwe saw we must be justified before we are
work to the galaxies. They were reached work. It can sustain itself and make large
sanctified. But stil heliness was our point;
work to the galaxies. They were reached work. It can sustain itself and make large
inward and autward beliness. God then
by a ladder. The preacher stood on a plat form, and the seats for the hearers were benches without backs. As it was contrary to law to build a church that was not Dutch. he trustees evaded the law (it was said by a hint given by the magistrates) by adding a fire-place and a chimney; so that, in the eye of the law, it became a "private dwelling." The preacher who dedicated it to Aimighty God worked as a carpenter on the stored edifice. The grandfather of Judge he sat in the dark it was his own

THE PREACHER'S HOUSE. The preacher's House.

The building was ersected immediately on the completion of the church. It was called the preacher's house, and stood in the yard in frent of the chapel. It was a small rough building, gloomy to look at, with few windows, and, as a preacher's wife said, as "Cold as a barn." A pair of stairs in the rear connected it with the chapel. It was furnished by the congregations in the plain to covery land under the heaven. It took an

The Centenary of American Club" at Oxford. His elequence swept altar. Its missionaries follow the drum-like a hurricane! His audiences were from beat of England in their march round the Methodism.

"30,000 to 40,000 strong, and were often world. Nothing can be smaller than the world. Nothing can be smaller than the start of this sect in a company of card-players, with its first little congregation, and its worship in a rigging loft on Horse and Cart lane. Nothing can be more marvelous than the growth of this Church. The children of poor preachers and poor hearers by tact and enterprise have become the wealthy men and women of the land. Many heard the Gospel from faithful lips when heard the Gospel from faithful lips when in sin, or were counted among the lowly ones of earth. They found religion no less an aid to their temporal than their spiritual interest. There are many of them in com-manding positions. They have not forgot-ten the church of their fathers, and have resolved to make it a great power in the land. Churches of white marble and brown stone, with elegant adornments; with fresce paintings and sculpture; with costly organs, and all the elegant appliances of modern worship as well as humbler churches, suited to varied locations, stand in the city.—
Leading men in all professions and callings are members of this body. Bankers, milionaires, merchant prices, as well as recovery. lionaires, merchant princes, as well as pro-fessional men, adorn its ranks. Its property in America, in churches and parsonages, amounts to nearly \$30,000,000. Its pro-perty in colleges and schools amounts to over \$3,000,000. Its Sunday Schools Union \$3,000.000. Its Sunday Schools Union comprise-13,400 schools, more than 150,000 \$1,000,000.

> THE BOOK CONCERN. managed establishments in the land. It is not only the duty of every Methodist to don't know but I shall-get off the track I trade with the Concern and to aid the denomination, to whom all its profits are devoted, but it is made the interest of all to do so. It is no uncommon thing for other denominations to buy a whole edition of the Methodist House was very full—galler-ies crowded. He had not spoken ten min-

under the agency of a preacher stationed in Philadelphia, and on a horrowed capital of \$600. It changed its headquarters from Philadelphia to New-Nork, and from one street to another, until 1833, when it reached its present location. It has now a contract to the state of the most rapturous application of the most rapturous application of the most rapturous application. Having at last concluded, he ran around to me with the inquiry. "Have you got me?" "Yes, but you promised to speak thirty minutes only." "Well have I overleaped its present location. It has now a contract the most rapturous application of the most rapturous application. ed its present location. It has now a capital of \$837,000. Its total profits since 1836 amounted in 1860 to the full sum of \$1,171 .-584 60. All these profits have been divided among the church interests. The Bishops' salaries and expenses have also been paid. amounting to over \$189,000.

Probably no Sunday School books in the world equal those published by the Book Concern. A good book well written is liberally paid for. The question asked is not "Who are you, and to what seet do you belong; but is your book a good one."

Such a liberal spirit commands the best talent in the land. The business of this

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CENTENARY, Religious services and liberal contribution are to mark the year 1866, from the first Sunday in January to the last Sunday in October. Liberal contributions are to be made for "connectional" purposes and for donation has already been made. It is imperial in its character. It has given the key-note to the denomination. Daniel Drew, of this city, has subscribed the sum of \$250 000. besides which he proposes to erect, on his splendid estate on the Hudson River, a magnificent Theological Seminary, which shall cost not less than a half a milion. A million of money, in addition, is to he raised for the missionary cause this year. Sunday School colle tions are to be taken up, each child that gives one dollar or collects five will be entitled to a medal prepar-

ed for the occasion.
WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE MONEY. Church dobts are to be paid and memori-sl churches reared. The Universities and colleges of the church are to be freed from in England, in the time of Cromwell, are in price under the circumstances. - [Nowark vice, the hands of Sociaisas who live on the American. funds. The Puritans made liberal provisions for the church. They founded Harvard College. established a Theological School, and left the Parishes rich instands: all which were taken from these children house was called the "Wasley Chapel," tans believed to be not of God. Another I was built of works funds-is to reat a large denominational building in the City of New York. The Book Cone ru have not room to de their church, but it cannot build a house. It is the only financial institution belonging to the Conference. Such a building would not only be sufficient for the use of the Book Concern, and answer the want of its immense business, but would bring all the benevolent societies of the church under one roof, and be a grand and a perpetual memorial of the Centenary of American Methodism.

FINALE. Edwards worked on the church as a mason.

Each person at night carried his own candle, the year 1866. With undimmed power, and if he sat in the dark it was his own with numbers almost untild, and with resources that the wealthiest churches among us might envy, it enters on its second century. It still illustrates the motto of its founder. "All at it, and always at furnished by the congregations in the plain est style. Beneath its roof has rested some of the noblest men the church delights to honor.

The growth of Methods.

The sect can take up the boast of England, that the sun does not set on its

render of Lee. In the cause of the nation it gave a hundred thousand men to war for the Union. The national flag has waved from its spires, and craped its pulpits, and the national struggle has kindled to the highest fervor the characteristic enthusiasm of the sect. We reproduce the utterances of

the late President of the United States, with which we close this article: "Nobly sustained as the Gevernment has been by all the Churches. I would utter nothing which might in the least appear invidious against any, yet without this it may fairly be said that the Methodist Episcopal Church, not less devoted than the best, is, by its greater numbers, the most important of all. It is no fault in others than the Methodist Church sends more solutions. He is exhorted frantically to break away from his connections with patriotism and decency, and throw himself into the willing arms of this seductive siren. The brazen News, finally, in a transport of mingled rage, and hope, and disappointment, and longing, and diers to the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any. God bless the Methodist Church! God bless all the churches! and blessed be God! who in this our great trial giveth us the churches.

Anecdote of Tom Corwin. This interesting anecdote of the late Tom

Corwin is told by a New York correspondent

One evening in the month of June, 1835. comprise-13,400 schools, more than 150,000 teachers, nearly 918,000 pupils. more than 2,500,000 library books, nearly 250 publications—delightful where you have to follow tions with a circulation of nearly 300,000 cloquent and gentlemanly speakers—and cloquent and gentlemanly speakers—and said to me. "I am going to speak to-night, cants; nearly 7,000 itinerant ministers; over 8,000 thousand local ministers, and over 10,-000 churches. Its missionary society has 1,059 circuits and stations, 1,128 paid laborers, 105,675 communicants, and expended the last year over \$600,000—and will spend now, when I want you to report me, you will not do it. I shall not eccupy the floor This great Concern is one of the best over thirty minutes; now you must oblige me. I'm somewhat prepared; but as I don't know but I shall get off the track I

Methodist-House and have their ewn imprint put on the title page. The Presbyterians and the Congregationalists have a was literally surrounded by a mob of membetter books and cheaper in Mulberry-st., soon saw that his notes were discarded, and and both of these denominations, and others, often have their supply from this Concern, the title bearing the name of the Church to whom the sale is made.

The Rock Contessant is 1780

leaped my engagement?" "Yes, indeed, you have." "How long have I been speak "Two hours and fifty minutes exact-

If he had spoken a week he would have found a willing and admiring a udience to listen to him.

An Example to Mothers,

Queen Victoria, when at home regularly teaches a Sunday School and Bible class for the bruefit of those residing is the place and to mark the year 1866, from the first day in January to the last Sunday in youngest tribe. The control of the categories with the catego who teaches us the catechism." local societies. Over \$2,000,000 of money American mothers may take a profitable are best perceived by considering its velocity in certain instances. Accidental contact

THE War of the American Revolution closed about eighty-three years ago; and it inches, making 4,000 revolutions per s is announced that, of all the many thousands and, has at the outer edge a velocity that ones figured as Revolutionary soldiers on the pension rolls of the Government, barely two remain; William Hutchison of Penobsent, Maine, and Samuel Cook of Clar-endon, Orleans Co. N. Y. Several have died within the last year; and it may be that 1866 will witness the closing of the books.

PRINTING paper is still advancing in price. embarrassment, colarged and endowed.—
The Theological School at Concord is to be brought to the vicinity of Besten and complete, at the vicinity of Besten and complete to the vicinity of the vicinity of the vicini It is about 50 per cent higher than it was four months ago. We are now paying 22 brought to the vicinity of Beston and coar motions buildings eracted worthy of he cause and denomination. It is proposed to their materials used in printing. Notwith fund a portion of the Centenial collection.—

To this arrong objections are made by many of the church. Funds of the church. Funds of the church. Funds are made by many of the church of the church of the church of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is a very small of the leading men of the church of the paper is the leading men of the church of the paper of the pa are considered a dangerous inheritance to scription price of the paper is a very small coming generations. As far as history advance compared with that on everything teaches they are a bane and not a blessing, clac. We think no right minded person texches they are a bane and not a blessing, clsc. We think no right minded person All the Presbyterian churches that existed could ask a reduction in the subscription

CHEERFULNESS - Cheerfulness and a fes tival spirit fill the soul with harmony; composes music for churches and hearts makes and publishes glorification of God; it produces thankfulness, and serves the end of charity; and when the oil of gladness plan -in-tead of investing the money in runs over, it makes bright and tall emissions of light and holy fires, reaching up to a cloud and making joy round about; therefore, since it is so innocent, and may be so pious, and full of holy advantage. whatever can minister to this bely joy does set forward the work of religion and charity.

THINK what danger you escape when you escape great prosperity. Gold is often a hardener of the heart. Promotion often dazzles the brain. Wealth has made mil lions poor for eternity. "Ah, David," said Dr. Johnson to Garrick when he showed him his superb drawing rooms, "Ah! Da vid. these are the things that make death beds terrible."

A LITTLE boy five years old, while writhing under the tortures of ague, was told by his mother to rise up, and take a powder she had prepared for him. 'Powder, powder?' said he, raising upon his elbow, and putting on a rougish smile, " mother I sin't a gun!

"You like plenty of nice things, don' you, Johnny? How many cakes did you have at the pastrycook's yesterday?"
Five: first a sponge cake, then an almond cake, then a current cake, then a sweet cake, and then a stoma-cake !"

'Ir may be said of a man who has had a little too much," that he has been round

"Oh, For One Hour!" The New York News has been en-

gaged for some time in displaying the painted charms of the modern Democratic party to Andrew Johnson, and offering the loathsome carcass to his embrace. He is implored, in the name He is exhorted frantically to break and disappointment, and longing, and despair, calls sacriligiously upon the name of Andrew Jackson. "Oh, for years, and the News man would now be lifting his eyes in unavailing agony up to the far-off bosom of Abraham. of the Providence Journal, who was a re- cordon of dangling carcasses all along porter in Washington, and knew the great the Canada frontier, out of just such Ohioan well:

> ABOUT MARRYING NEGROES .- The Louisville Journal has a correct estithe Constitution they will inevitably in a similar spirit, "Hold me, dear Constitution, or I shall marry a negro. as sure as you are born." But we prosee fair play.

The Divorce Mania.

number varies in accordance with the above enumeration, suits for divorce on the ground of desertion being the most frequent. In the year 1863 there were 171 suits brought

NATURE'S ULTIMATE AIM .- The edu-

The Velocity of Machinery.

ty in certain instances. Accidental contact with a powerful fan, for example, must produce serious results, since a fan of sixty inches, making 4.000 revolutions per sec-1.100 feet per second, or nearly the same as Y. Times, in publishing ten closely the average velocity of a cannon ball.

"Ail! here you are, my good fellow; how d'ye do? Upon my honor, it does my heart died within the last year; and it may be true.

Is66 will witness the closing of the books.

We trust that the Government will promptly announce the fact by a proclamation or military general order, and that the death lithack you; but, indeed, sir, you have the advantage." "Alvantage! my good fellow to see my wife?" "I am quite well. I thank you; but, indeed, sir, you have the advantage." "Alvantage! my good fellow to see my wife?" "Why, really, "Why, really, "Know me! sir. I do not know you!" "Know me! well. I don't know you; where is the ad-

same box with him, what he shoul I take for such a complaint. "I'll tell you," said the doctor, sarcastically; "you should take ad-

THE GOOD WIFE. -Fuller, in his description of a good wife, says:- "She com-mandeth her husband in equal matters, by constantly obeying him. She never eth her husband in the spring tide of his anger, but stays till it be chaing water. Her clothes are rather comely than costly, and she makes plain cloth to be velvet by her husband wearing it. In her husband's sickness she feels more grief than she shows.

PUCK. the San Francisco comic paper. cites the late earthquake in that city as a proof that "the world wags." The same struction of Slavery, and the utter an-PITT PAT.

Puck wears the green open his breast.
The shamcock in his hat:
And when he thinks of frecand's woes.
His heart goes hip Pat.

A DOCTOR NEEDED .- "Oh mother! do

send some three summers. "What for, my dear?" "Why, because there's a gentleman in the parlor who says he'll die if Annie don't marry him -and she says she

BARON ROTHSCHILD once complained to Lord Brougham of the hardship of not beng allowed to take his seat in Parliament. You know," said he, 'I was the choice of the people." To which the ex-Chancellor, with his usual causticity, replied, was Barabbas, '

THE New Orleans papers published the President's Message entire by telegraph from Washington, the morning after it was delivered. This is said to be the first feat of the kind in that city.

ILT STREET NOTICES and DOUBLE COLUMN IN

A Wise View of the Crists.

Among the speakers at the annual dinner of the New England Society, in New York, on Friday last, was the Hon. H. S. Lane, U. S. Senater from Indiana. In the course of his remarks of all the gods and devils, to receive he expressed himself at follows upon the kiss of prostitution from her lips. the great topic which now occupies all the great topic which now occupies all minds: I know that it is not permissable, on

an occasion like the present, to introduce party politics, nor have I the slightest desire to do so; but in this presence I know that a few words for the country will always be in order. What, then, is our present position, and what one hour of Andrew Jackson!" cries the News. 'One hour of Andrew Jackson! or the News of the hour? We have passed through a sea red with the blood of three hundred thousand of the country's bravest and best. We have incurred a debt of three bundred thousand millions of dollars. We have fill-Andrew Jackson would have made a ed every hamlet, town, city and country place with the scarred veterans of our noble army. All this and more we have done to vindicate the supremacy of the law; to maintain the territorial integrity of the nation, and to preserve our nationality and Union. Under a kind Providence we have triumphed. mate of the special anxiety of certain The shock of arms has ceased, the politicians to be protected from "negro tread of our victorious legions no longequality." That paper says the anti- er shakes the States lately in revolt, amendment people seem terribly apour noble boys in blue—the living and prehensive that unless restrained by the dead—have performed their duty the dead-have performed their duty faithfully and well; but where their marry negroes. We have heard the duty ended the duty of the legislator fellow, who, getting into a quarrel cried and the statesman begins. They must out to those around him, "Hold me, see to it that we shall not have fought in gentleman, or I shall strike." Each vain; that the fruits of our victory shall anti-amendent man seems calling aloud not be like "Dead Sea fruit, which tempt the eye but turn to ashes on the lips." The nation must insist upon all the guaranties necessary to prevent pose that the Constitution stand off and any further recurrence of rebellion, as well constitutional as legislative. The great cause of the rebellion is happily and forever extinguished; but we The number of suits for divorce increases should obliterate and destroy all inciearly, whether in greater proportion to the dents and animosities. Peace, to be number of marriages, we are not prepared either desirable, honorable, or pertosay. The causes for divorce are desermanent, must be based on printion, ill treatment and adultery, and the ciples of truth, justice, liberty ciples of truth, justice, liberty and right. Such a peace is, in my opin-ion, easily attainable. The President desires that the States lately in rebelfor divorce, which allows both parties to lion shall be permitted to resume their marry again. Of this number, 29 were granted, the remaining suits having been withdrawn or proceedings stopped. In 1864 there were 243 suits, of which 38 were of the United States, desires the same of the United States, desires the same of the United States desires the same granted. During the present year there have been 282 suits, of which number 29 thing; the level people desires the same thing; the level people desires the same thing; the level people desires the same thing; the level people desires that the rebel States shall be represented in Congress until their loyalty is known beyond all question. cation of the human spirit is the grand and until the rights, and all the rights work that all nature is fitted for and all of the loyal people in those States spirits delegated to performed. To be shall be fully recognized and amply educated—to be a man—this it is that protected. I have full faith in Presiits vicinity. How attentive she is to her life is for. This it is that labor, and dent Johnson, full faith in Congress, own children, may be inferred from a late pleasing circumstance. The Archdeacon of London on one occasion was catechising that transpires has its uses, and man the property of the first o the young Princes, and, being surprised at that transpires has its uses, and man the resident and conflict between the accuracy of their answers, said to the great recipient. The human the President and Congress—as I think spirit is the centre of all the universe. no cause for any. I look forward to a period, not distant, when equal and exact justice to all men, of every race The enormens and often terrible effects and color, shall be the universal rule, and peace and prosperity shall be the universal condition all over our reunited and happy confederacy.

> CHERISH THEIR MEMORY.-The N. printed columns of the names of New York soldiers murdered at Andersonville, says:

The Andersonville obfinary record which we publish to day, is one of the saddest ever published. It is well enough to forget the past, when forgetting is not a crime against the memory of the martyred dead. The story of Andersonville can never be forgotten. Here, in this list of names and dates, we have that story. There is no other such infamy in the times of civilizaafter it shall be impossible for men bearing the American name to be participants in such crimes.

THE Democratic State Central Committee have issued a circular address to the Democracy of Ohio, congratulating them upon the great schievements they have made in the late contest in this State.

The Urbana Gazette thinks it would have been much more appropriate, had the Committee officially announced to the Democracy of Ohio the overthrow of the Democratic rebellion, the denihilation of the Democratic party in this country. The late elections decided that matter satisfactorily.

TO PREVENT RABBYYS FROM GIRDLING TREES -At the recent discussions of for the doctor!" said a little boy of the Indiana Horticultural Society. it was stated that the best way to prevent rabbits from gnawing trees was to smear the bark with blood. If the trees are rubbed with a piece of fresh liver, the rabbits will not touch the bark as long as the least taint of blood remained, even after being thoroughly washed with rains.

Ir is more from carelessness about the truth, than from intentional lying, that there is so much falsehood in the world.

SWEARING begins in anger; it ends mingling itself with ordinary conver-